Generally fair; warmer west winds.

YOU NEED A

SPRING OVERCOAT

The necessity for this sort of protection against the sudden changes incident to this season of the year is fully realized by prudent People and there is no economy in delaying to provide for present and continuing need. Prices to suit all purses.

FURNISHINGS?

Yes. We Have Everything YOU Want. Gloves, Umbrellas, Underwear, Rubber Coats, Macintoshes, Satchels, Bar, Butcher, Barber and Waiter Goods. Fancy Silk and Marseilles Vests (elegant new line). Neckwear in such profusion as to beggar description.

YOU'RE INVITED.

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO., Dry Goods, Notions, Woolens, Linens, Etc.

We have closed entire balance, some 2,000 pieces,

Manufactured by THE MISSISSIPPI MILLS, Wesson, Miss., which we shall offer Monday, March 21, at 25 per cent. reduction from recent quotations. The attention of the trade is asked to this unusual offering. Samples mailed on request. Stocks Complete in All Departments. Lowest Prices Always a Certainty.

TO THE TRADE: WE OFFER

BOSTON RUBBER SHOE CO.'S GOODS FOR SEASON 1892-93 At 50 per cent. off on Bostons : : : At 50 and 10 per cent. off on Bay States Delivery made after March 31. Prices guaranteed.

M'KEE & CO., Wholesale Boots Shoes and Rubbers 98 and 95 South Meridian St.

What shall be said about

The Bowen-Merrill Co. have advertised

them much. They have been waiting.

They have been selling them, however

-the "Britannica." They are prepared

now to show what is is said to be the

most practical Encyclopædia for home

use, that is published. The most use-

ful for general reference. It is a good

thing to have in one's home. Keeps you

from getting rusty. It is a little dis-

couraging to the daughter or son to ask.

night after night, as you sit around the

library table, questions, and have you

answer to each, "I don't know." You

will begin to realize that there must be

some good authority at your home

The school children are learning to

handle Encyclopædias. A lady said to-

day that her daughter, thirteen years

old, had begged for a full set, and she

We are glad to know that over 2,000

sets have been sold here in three months.

Better times coming. Room enough in

your homes for 2,000 more. Scarcely an

evening will be passed without consult-

ing them. Don't depend on your neigh-

bors. Don't borrow. Buy a set for your

At the Bowen-Merrill Co., of course.

What shall you ask

The new Chambers Encyclopædia

It is published by W. & R. Chambers. Edinburgh, and by the J. B. Lippincott Co., of Philadelphia, one of the largest

It is to be in ten volumes. Eight of

these are now ready. New type. New subjects. New maps. New illustra-

This is not the old book. The articles have been re-written. The text is reset

in clear, distinct type. It has the best

maps of all the countries of the globe.

Besides, it has a map of each State and

Territory in the United States.
You will find in it the history of every

part of the world. You will find the

sciences, arts, fable, fiction. mythology.

The articles are concise, clear and ac-

Important contributions are signed by

The best feature of the book, we

think, is the fact that it is the very lat-

est. Everything is new. Carried down

to date. Some of you remember the

old geographies of the United States,

which showed somewhere in the West

the great American Desert. The map

in this Encyclopædia doesn't show this

In the sciences, too, think of the

changes. The wonderful advancements

in electricity keep abreast of the times.

What will help you is the book the

Bowen-Merrill Co. have to sell. They

have a full descriptive circular, but it

will be better for you to go down and

The Bowen-Merrill Co. are at 9 & 11 West

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

125 N. Delaware St.

Princess Flour.

Tel. 564.

see the volumes themselves.

Free Ambulance.

the writers, who are the leading literary

persons and places, and politics.

people of the world.

Desert.

Here is a short description of it?

publishers in the world.

which you can refer to.

intended giving it to her.

Fortunate girl.

Chicago & St. Louis. BIG 4.

For informatic as to the exact points, time and ether particulars, call at "Big 4" offices: No. 1 East Washington street, No. 36 Jacks in Place, Massachusetts-avenue and Union Stations.

Time of trains at Union Station, Indianapolis.

SCHEDULE, Nov. 15, 1891. EAST BOUND. | 2 | 4 | 12 | 8 | 18 Arr. from West. | AM | AM | AM | PM | P 13 1 5 | 7 | 9 | 17 WEST BOUND.

*Indicates daily.

ADDITIONAL TRAINS.

Leave for Anderson and Muncie at 1:00 p. m.

Arrive from Anderson at 10:30 a.m. and 2:40 p. m.

Arrive from Cincinnati at 10:30 a.m.

Nos. 12, 18, 5, 7 and 17 are fast vestibuled trains, with Wagner Sleepers, Buffet, Cafe and Dining cars to and from Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Buffaio, New York, Albany and Boston. The finest trains in America.

Thousand: Mile: Books

20 DIFFERENT ROADS 20 WE ALSO HAVE THE BEST LINE TO

Cincinnati, . Dayton,

Toledo

and Detroit. For further information call at C., H. & D. tieket office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, 134 S. Illinois street, and Union Station. H. J. RHEIN, Gen't Agent.

BRUSH BRILLIANCY

Arc and Incandescence

ELECTRIC

For particular address

BRUSH ELECTRIC CO. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

PITCH GAS TAR PITCH

FOR SALE

INDIANAPOLIS GAS 49 South Pennsylvania St.

Whole Family Only 5 cts. a Day Your demands answered any moment, day or night. Eix-room house. Bath, water-closet, sprinkling forty feet front, and domestic service. only Se a day.
INDIANAPOLIS WATER CO.,
75 Circle street.

88° FOR WAGON WHEAT

CAPRIVI WANTS TO RESIGN

He Is at Outs with Emperor William on the Obnoxious Education Bill,

But the Kaiser Is Said to Be Unwilling to Disrupt His Cabinet by Letting the Soldier-Chancellor Have His Way.

Count Von Zedlitz, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, Also Wants to Quit,

And His Resignation May Be Accepted-Caprivi's Honor at Stake-Developments in the Liverpool Tragedy-Victims Buried.

TROUBLE FOR THE KAISER.

Chancellor Caprivi and Count Von Zedlitz Tender Their Resignations as Ministers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BERLIN, March 18 .- There is a crisis in the Kaiser's Cabinet. Count Von Zedlitz, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, has resigned, and it is reported that Caprivi and others will leave the Ministry. The report of the Chancellor's resignation has excited the greatest sensation throughout the city, and crowds throng the Unter den Linden, discussing the ministerial crisis. It is said that Caprivi offered his resignation at the Cabinet meeting today, as the result of the protracted contest on the education bill, which the Chancellor, as Prussian Premier, has championed from the first. At this moment there is no definite information as to the action of the Kaiser on the Premier's resignation.

It is known that the Kaiser has apprehended for some time a movement of the kind on Caprivi's part, and has also been much disconcerted by the trouble which the educational bill has aroused. The Kaiser got out of his bed against the advice of his physicians in order to confront the approaching political storm. In the Cabinet meeting yesterday the Kaiser appeared to be sustained by the excitement of the occasion and the necessity of keeping a determined front in view of the probable disruption of the Ministry. The Kaiser himself has earnestly desired to see the educational bill become a law, and was prepared to strain every cord of his influence as King of Prussia to effect its adoption. But the storm of opposihas been gathering in force

with every day and from nearly all of Protestant Prussia has arisen a loud and resolute protest against the concessions which the bill proposed to the Roman Catholic faith. The Kaiser has been reminded of the devotion of his house to the Lutheran faith in the early struggles of Brandenburg in the cause of the reformed religion and of the more recent contest so bitterly maintained between the Roman hierarchy and the Prussian government. These protests have been brought to bear with even greater force upon the Diet, and member after member has deserted the cause of the government. At last, within a few days it has become a question whether, in order to drive the bill through the Landtag, the Kaiser and Caprivi would not have to alienate the whole Liberal party.

CAPRIVI'S HONOR AT STAKE. The immediate cause of Caprivi's resignation is said to be that, at the Cabinet meeting to-day, the Kaiser substantially stated that he favored a material modification of the cation bill. As Caprivi had substantially stated in the Landtag that he would stand or fall by the bill, as it was, he felt bound in honor to resign. Chancellor Caprivi is known to have in a high degree the soldier's sense of honor and fidelity to his word, and he is not likely to eat his words, as Minister Von Gæsler did. The Kaiser's choice now is either to force the bill through as it stands or to accept Caprivi's resignation. The Kaiser is known to be deeply attached to Caprivi, and it is thought that he may insist upon the Chancellor remaining and call upon the Conservative and Ultramontane combination in the Landtag to pass the bill.

The resignation of Minister Zedlitz Trutzchler is necessitated if the bill is seriously modified or withdrawu, by the fact that he created the education bill from beginning to end and submitted it to the Cabinet in the form in which it was to be presented to the House without any previous consultation with his colleague, as is customary. If Caprivi's resignation should be accepted his successor would probably be Johannes Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, who for more than two years has stood in the highest favor with the Emperor, and who has all along been lukewarm, if not positively hostile, to the educati on bill.

The Germania, the organ of the Ultramontanes, says that no jot nor tittle shall be abated from the bill, and has repeatedly given the government to understand that any modifications must be made at the expense of the support of the Ultramontane party. It is stated that when the Kaiser at yesterday's Cabinet meeting gave the Ministry to understand that he had concluded to favor material changes in the bill, Count Von Zedlitz replied that the Ultramontanes would not support such modifications, and that their support was necessary to pass the bill in any form. The Kaiser is evidently reluctant to change his purpose and the crisis is the result.
It is remarked by the public that yesterday was the second anniversary of Bismarck's fall from the chancellorship of the empire. General Caprivi succeeded him and administered the affairs of the German empire with consummate skill. The Kaiser has repeatedly declared his attachment to

THE KAISER WAS CURT. A later statement in regard to the Cabinet council of yesterday is to the effect that the Kaiser showed a marked coolness on the subject of the school bill and apparently desired to pass it by. He was reminded that the bill was first in order on the book. The Kaiser then postpone the measure. Count Zedlitz and Chancellor Caprivi urged that the bill be allowed to take its regular course, without postponement, the government reserving further action until the Landtag committee should report and the bill should be The Kaiser, with emphasis and in a manner that was offensive in its curtness, refused to accept this suggestion. There-upon Caprivi and Minister Zedlitz offered

their resignations. The Kaiser made no remark in reply to the offer. It is believed,

however, that he will accept the resignation of Zedlitz and refuse that of Caprivi.
Rumors are affoat of a doubtful character to the effect that Herr Von Bennigsen, the National Liberal leader, will be appointed Premier in place of Caprivi. This is thought improbable, as Bennigsen has a Radical record that would not be likely to recommend him to the Kaiser, and has recently, moreover, been very bitter in his Made by Blanton. Watson & Co. | opposition to the government, advocating

the union of all Liberal and Radical parties in the empire to defeat the school bill.

Rumors are also afloat about the possible appointment of Lovetzwo, who is the First President of the Reichstag. He is thoroughly conservative, of noble birth and medicare ability, but of excellent record, both in private life and as a legislator. The selection of Lovetzwo would not be improbable?

The sudden return to Berlin of Herr Rauchhaupt, a leading Conservative, is believed to be connected with the Cabinet crisis. At the Cabinet council this afternoon much pressure was brought to bear on Count Von Zedlitz-Truetzchler to in-duce him to reconsider his resignation. He is said to have answered all arguments is said to have answered all arguments with the statement that any variation from the original programme for the school bill rendered it impossible for him to retain office. He was appointed to office to frame and put through the Landstag such a bill, after Minister Von Gesler, his predecessor, had failed, and he, therefore, could not with justice to himself remain in office when the government contemplated withdrawing any of its support. His resignation, therefore, must stand, if the Emperor would accept it. It is said that Count Caprivi also declines to withdraw his resignation.

withdraw his resignation.

The greatest excitement prevails here, and wild rumors are started hourly as to the progress of affairs between the Emperor and Cabinet. It is said to-night that the Emperor will probably let Count Zedlitz Emperor will probably let Count Zedlitz go, but will make every effort to retain Caprivi. Among the Ultramontanes consternation is manifested at the sudden turn of affairs, and they threaten that should Caprivi fall on account of his adherence to the bill, they will bolt the government coalition in both the Landtag and Reichstag. The Independents. National Liberals and Social Democrats are jubilant over the embarrassment of the government, and predict that ment of the government, and predict that the Emperor will be thrown for legislative support on their parliamentary representatives. Such an event would necessitate a complete change of programme, an abandonment of the present reactionary tendency and the undoing of much paternal legislation of the last two sessions of the Reichstag and

What English Correspondents Say. LONDON, March 19.—The Telegraph's Berlin correspondent says: "I hear that Chancellor von Caprivi desired to postpone definite decision on the education bill that the Emperor insisted that would brook no delay, and that the country's objections to the bill must be respected. The Emperor would not have left Berlin if Chancellor Von Caprivi had really resigned. A high authority informs me that the crisis wil place the government in a stronger position by ridding it of this difficulty. A satisfactory solution is certain to be found. There is no foundation for the presumption that Prince Bismarck is likely to be consulted." The Berlin correspondent of the Times sends a column dispatch on the crisis, but makes no 'mention of the resignation of Chancellor Von Caprivi.
The correspondent says: "No decision anent
Count Von Zedlitz will be taken until the Emperor returns. His sudden resignation. of the council, has filled the air with political rumors. Chancellor Von Capriv vainly tried to dissuade Count Von from resigning, as this result will probably greatly embarto realize that, staking their confidence on the speeches of the Kaiser against grumb-lers, and of the Chancellor in the Diet, they triumphed too openly, thinking the government would make no concession whatever to Liberal and Radical clamor. Though semi-official rumors do not say Minister Haupt resigned on account of proposals of the council for an increased civil list, it may be affirmed that such a project was considered." The Standard says that Herr Herrfurth Minister of the Interior, is said to have re signed. It adds that, although Chancellor on Caprivi has modified his utterances lately a little, as regard the school bill, he has not disclaimed the spirit of it. He

this may be excusable, especially in view of his attitude to the school bill. THE STORY OF THE COMMUNE Recalled by the Twenty-First Anniversary

seems to have mixed the high functions of

the Chancellor of the empire with the minor one of the Minister President of

Prussia, but under German circumstances

of the Day of Its Birth, Paris, March 18 .- Twenty-one years ago to-day the organized Socialists and workingmen of this city revolted against the French government and established the Commune. This was only a few days after the evacuation of Paris by the victorious Germans. Troops were sent against them, but the Communists fought desperately behind barricades and were not finally overcome until May 27. During the existence of the Commune many acts of fiendish atrocity were perpetrated. The Communists set fire to the buildings and threatened the destruction of the ancient monument and treasures of art. They burned the Tuil-eries, the Palsce of Justice, the Palsce Koyal and the City Hall. The Palsce of the Louvre was partly consumed. There year celebrate the anniversary of the Commune and it is generally provocative of trouble. This year the lawless element have been encouraged by the acts of the Anarchists and the authorities feared that in the celebration of the day disturbances might occur that would result seriously. Consequently special measures were taken to prevent disorder. The central brigades and the Republican guards were confined to their barracks, and all the peace officers were instructed to quell immediately an incipient outbreak. None, however, oc-

The police have arrested a man who is supposed to have been the author of the explosion at the Loban barracks in this city on Tuesday.

The revolution party held numerous banquets and conferences in celebration of the the commune. The celebration will be conunued to-morrow and on Sunday. To-day many persons went to the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, and viewed the "Mur Federes," where the federals were shot. Many wreaths and bouquets were placed upon

the graves of the slain. Thirty Anarchists have decamped from this city to London. They have asked their friends to supply them with enough money to enable them to reach New York. A committee of the Chamber of Deputies has unanimously adopted a bill making it a capital offense to blow up houses with

No Serious Trouble in Berlin. BERLIN, March 18 .- The anniversary of the revolution of 1848 was marked by no unusual occurrence in this city. Many Socialists proceeded to the Moabit Cemetery, but were not allowed to assemble in large numbers, either in or near the cemetery. The police authorities had taken great precautions to prevent trouble. Large crowds of policemen, both mounted and on foot, were held in readiness for an emergency. All projected meetings of Socialists were prevented by the police. A few slight skirmishes occurred early in the day. In one case a few roughs tried to rescue a comrade who had been arrested, but they were easily disposed of by a body of policemen. Upon graves of victime of the revolution were placed two wreaths bearing the words, "Long live anarchy.

It is learned late this evening that repeated charges were made by the police with drawn swords, near the King's gate, this afternoon, and on the Lansberger platz. Many are said to have been wounded, but the number is unknown, as most of them were not arrested but were simply driven into side streets. The charges were the result of several gatherings around inflammatory speakers and shous of "Down with the classes," "Down with the police," and "Long live the revolution." FREDERICK DEEMING'S CRIME.

His Brother Testifies at the Inquest Over the Victims-Burial of the Bodies. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, March 18 .- At the inquest today over the five bodies found in the villa

VOORHEES SCORES ONE POINT

He Induces the Senate to Make Public the Testimony in the Woods Case.

The Veil of Secrecy Also Removed from the Ballet on Confirmation, Which Stood, as Printed Yesterday, 25 Yeas to 24 Nays.

Deciding Vote Cast by Mr. Manderson, Who Was Acting as Presiding Officer.

Five Republicans Absent and Not Paired-Previous Contests in Which Judges Were Confirmed by a Majority of One.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, March 18.-Aftermath of the Judge Woods case floated around the corridors of the Capitol to-day quite freely wherever two or three Senators were congregated, and some interesting incidents were related in connection with the long and at times exciting secret session which resulted, late yesterday afternoon, in the confirmation of the Indiana circuit judge. The confirmation or defeat of the nomination was, for some fifteen or twenty minutes, in the hands of two or three individuals in their individual capacities, especially Senator Manderson, President pro tempore of the Senate, who has for some days occupied the presiding officer's chair, in the absence of Vice-president Morton, and Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, who had charge of the Republican pairs. Had Senator Manderson, at any time after the forty-fourth vote (majority of the Senate) was recorded, and before the decisive vote was reached, announced the result, as he could have done, the nomination would have been rejected For some minutes the Democrats were sure of success in their own minds, and showed high feather. Excitement ran high behind the closed doors. The Democrats objected to keeping the roll-call open so long after a majority of the Senate was recorded, which was being done simply in order that the Republican majority might be on record or accounted for; but Senator Manderson sat in the Vice-president's chair and had the call continue until finally, when the tie vote of 24 to 24 was reached, he, as President pro tempore of the Senate, asked to have his own name called. This gave the Republicans a bare majority. Then, and not till then, it became apparent to Senators Voorhees and Turpie, who were running the opposition, that defeat of confirmation was impossible, because they had

threw up the sponge. Senator Manderson had saved the fight for the Republicans. CLOSE VOTES ON OTHER JURISTS. Judge Woods will not feel so badly over his narrow escape when he learns that at least three distinguished members of the Supreme Court of the United States were confirmed by the smallest possible margin, and one was actually defeated, although subsequently confirmed. Both Chiefjustice Waite, of Ohio, and Associate Justice Harlan, of Kentucky, were con-Justice Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, was nominated by President Hayes at a time when Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, was chairman of the committee on the judiciary. When Mr. Thurman reported the nomination to the executive session of the Senste from committee, Senator Edmunds led an opposition that was participated in both Republicans and Democrats. The result was a positive vote against confirmation. When the result was announced Mr. Thurman arose and asked, as a personal favor to himself, that the customary official return to the President of action upon the nomination be withheld. The request was granted, and the register at the Executive Mansion does not show that Mr. Matthews's nomination was reected by the Senate. When President Garfield was mangurated he renewed the nomination of Justice Matthews, and then the nomination was confirmed by the narrow-est possible margin. Justice Matthews lived to vindicate himself from every charge brought against him. At his death Senator Edmunds appeared before the bar of the Supreme Court and was his principal

voted every Democrat or announced his

pair against confirmation, including the Alliance Democratic Senators, and they

brought against him at the time of action by the Senate, and that he himself had A corrected list of the Republicans absent from the Senate yesterday without pair was made out to-day by those having the pairs in charge, and they reported Sen-ators Stewart of Nevada, Jones of Nevada, Washburn, Pettigrew and Perkins as the only absentees unaccounted for. The latter two would have voted for confirmation had they been present, and were absent through a misunderstanding as to the hour when the vote would be taken. The firstnamed was indifferent.

enlogist. He said that Mr. Matthews's services had negatived every charge

THE TESTIMONY MADE PUBLIC. The Senate spent some time in executive session this afternoon. There was a renewal of the discussion, led by Senator Voorhees, which had been had during the recent executive sessions upon proposition to acquaint the public with the nature of the charges made against Judge Woods and the proceedings of the Senate while considering the nomination. Finally it was decided that the testimony taken by the judiciary committee in the course of the investigation should be made public as well as the vote by which the nomination was confirmed. The vote was as follows:

YEAS. Paddock, Proctor, Sanders, Hansbrough, Hawley, Chandler, Higgins, Sawyer, Sherman, Hiscock, Hoar, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell, Stockbridge.-25 NAYS. Faulkner, George, Gibson, (Md.), Pugh, Harris. Ransom ones, (Ark.), Cockrell. Voorhees, Morgan, Walthall-24.

The pairs were: Messrs. Aldrich and Hill, Cameron and Butler, Carey and Irby, Casey and Vest, Cullom and Gray, Dubois and Gibson of Louisiana, Felton and Brice, Frye and Gorman, Morrill and Carlisle, Platt and Barbour, Power and White, Quay and McPherson, Stanford and Vance, Teller and Chilton, Warren and Gordon, Wilson and Colquitt, Walcott and Kenna, THOSE WHO TESTIFIED.

The testimony taken by the judiciary committee relative to the nomination of Judge Woods makes a volume of 172 printed pages, including exhibits. It comprises testimony given by N. C. Butler, of Indianapolis, clerk of the United States Court, relative to the Coy-Sullivan trials; W. C. Nichols, of Indianapolis, deputy clerk of the court-room, upon the same subject; Leon O. Bailey, of Indianapolis, formerly assistant district attrial in those cases; Solomon Claypool, of Indianapolis, a lawyer, in the same con-nection; T. M. Ochiltree, of Rushville, Ind., a lawyer, touching the charges of discrimination by Judge Woods against Democrats; Judge C. F. McNutt, of Terre Haute, of counsel for defense the Coy-Sullivan case, to the effect that Judge Woods's conduct had been and asunfair and partisan and that he had assumed most of the duties of the prosecuttute da \$10.000 stake for stallions.

ing attorney; Emory B. Seilers, of Monti-cello, Ind., formerly United States district attorney, relative to the same cases and the "blocks of five" letters; Nathan Mor-ris, of Indianapolis, present United States Commissioner, Indianapolis, upon the same subject, touching particularly upon the dismissal of the cases; E. F. Ritter, of In-dianapolis, a lawyer, in the same relation; S. N. Chambers, United States district at-torney, concerning the estimation in which Judge Woods is held by the people of In-

The exhibits are made up of the records of the courts in the trial of the bribery cases; the opinion of the Supreme Court in the same cases; Judge Woods's card to the public defending his interpretation of the law in the Dudley case; Justice Harlan in approval of Judge Woods's ruling; a letter from Judge Niblack to show that Judge Woods's second charge was not an after-thought; ex-Senator McDonald's criticisms of Judge Woods and the latter's replies; the celebrated Dudley-Whittaker letter (the blocks-of-five letter), and the denun-ciatory resolution of the Indiana Democratic convention.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed William B. Gilbert, of Oregon, to be United States circuit judge for the Ninth judicial circuit. The President signed the commissions of the mine new circuit judges this afternoon, and ordered that they be forwarded to them at once, so that there may be no unnecessary delay in their entering upon the

discharge of their functions.

Judge W. H. Taft tendered his resignation as United States Solicitor-general, today, and made preparations to assume his new duties as judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth district. The President sent to the Senate, to-day, the nomination of Charles H. Aldrich, of Illinois, to be Solicitor-general, vice W. H. Taft, reference was the approval of an energical day, and made preparations to assume his matters were the chief topic of discussion at the meeting of the President and Cabinet to-day. The result of the conference was the approval of an energical day, and made preparations to assume his matters were the chief topic of discussion at the meeting of the President and Cabinet to-day.

Representative McKenna, of California, whose nomination as United States circuit judge was yesterday confirmed by the Senate, will resign his seat in the House of Representatives, to take effect Monday next. He will immediately write a letter to this effect to the Governor of California.

GENEROUS PHILADELPHIANS.

They Will Send Another Cargo of Flour and | be in the very near future, will issue or-Provisions to Russia's Starving People.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. PHILADELPHIA, March 18 .- At a meeting held on Wednesday of the citizens' Russian famine-relief commission, it was considered advisable to send another cargo to the starving Russian peasants. This afternoon Mr. Griscoll tendered the free use of the American steamship Conemaugh upon the same terms as the Indiana. The Conemaugh will sail from Antwerp about the 26th inst., and can be at the company's service for loading about April 10, and dispatched as soon thereafter as possible. The offer was accepted. A cablegram was then sent by the Mayor to Messrs. Blankenburg, Drexel and Biddle, now in St. Petersburg, notifying them that the commission had just decided to send a cargo of flour from Phila-delphia on April 13. John Y. Huber, chairman of the cargo committee, was authorized to purchase twenty thousand barrels of flour for the cargo. May Prove Good Allies Some Day.

LIBAU, March 18 .- The enthusiasm oc casioned here by the report of the princely gift to the famine sufferers sent by Americans, shows no signs of abatement, though the Indiana, the steamer that brought the flour and provisions, was discharged yesterday and much of the cargo is now on its way to the famine-striken provinces. The employes in the arsenal here, to the number of 2,000, chartered seven steamers and to-day they went out to where the Indiana is lying at anchor for the purpose of greeting Captain Sargent. The steamers were decorated with flags and bunting and when they reached the Indiana it seemed as though ordinary expressions would not suffice to give vent to the enthusiasm. Steam whistles shricked and the people yelled and shouted and cheered for the captain, America and everything American.

QUEER STORY FROM THE SOUTH.

n Which a Union Soldier who Bought a Wi from Her Rebel Husband Is Implicated.

CHATTANOOGA, Tene., March 18 .- The sequel of an Enoch Arden story, with variations, is just being written in the form of a sensational and most singular suit for damages. Briefly told, the romance in real life is as follows: John Quinby, a Union soldier, was badly wounded in the battle of Chickamauga, a few miles from here, in 1863, and left in a temporary hospital in a log cabin on the field. During his convalescence he became enamored of a confederate supposed war widow-one Mrs. Dooley-and after his term of service expired he returned and was married to her. Four years later her first husband made his and Dooley, for \$28 in cash, surrendered his claim to his wife and cow he had left in the sixties and went his way alone. Quinby accumulated considerable real estate, which the natural increase in value made valuable. A couple of years since he made to his wife a deed of his land in what is now Chickamanga Park. Dooley in some way learned of these facts, took legal advice and was advised by an attorney that as the woman in the case was his [Dooley's] spouse in law, the property in question was clearly his, and he has come back to enter suit for the land.

Quinby has recovered his mental balance and will fight to the end of the law for the woman he bought and the land he earned. The case is attracting much attention in egal circles, as it is without precedent, in the South, at least.

GAVE IT MENTAL TREATMENT.

A Christian Science Healer Tells How Sh Did Not Heal a Stricken Child.

CINCINNATI, March 18 .- The coroner today held an inquest on the body of a child two and a half years old, which died without medical attendance. The testimony showed that the child's parents are believers in Christian science treatment, and the father of the child called upon Mrs. Burdge, a Christian science healer. Her testimony was taken. She stated that when the father called he told her the child had a cold and a fever. She gave it an absent treatment. When asked to explain that process she said it was difficult to explain without a long course of study, but in effect it was understanding man's true relation to God and the science of being. It might be called prayer. It was not the ordinary prayer, however, but was realizing the truth. When the child grew worse she called to see it. She gave it another mental treatment, but administered no medicine. She said she never even touched per patients. She said she received pay for her services, but had no medical diploma. She had studied for years under teachers from the Metaphysical College of Christian Science of Boston. The child died the next day after she called, not having received any medicine other than the treatment described by Mrs. Burdge. Coroner Bange says the testimony in the case ought to warrant legislation to prohibit this kind of medical practice.

Allerton Will Not Trot at Grand Rapids, GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 18 .- The great \$20,000 stallion race, booked for the August meeting here, is declared off, word having been received from C. W. Williams, owner of Allerton, declining to enter the race. He says that he is afraid that should he bring Allerton here and enter him in the race, with Axtell against him, the other horses would crowd him in favor of Axtell. He will, therefore, not take Allerton away from home until he has met Axtell alone. The horsemen have there-

BEWARE UNCLE SAM'S YESSELS

President Harrison Decides to Send Part of the Navy to Behring Sea.

Salisbury's Refusal to Define His Position Has Made It Necessary for the United States to Protect the Seals from Poachers.

Interesting Tilt in the House Between Two Ex-Mugwumps of Massachusetts.

Mr. Williams Thinks He Has Been Insulted by Mr. Walker, Whose Speech Was Sub-Headed "Hot Shot for Mugwumps."

MUST BE NO POACHING.

President Harrison Decides to Send a Fleet of War Ships to Behring Sea.

Special to the Indianapoirs Journal. getic policy for the protection of the seals in Behring sea and of adjacent waters, resorting thereto in harmony with the tenor of the note of the 8th inst from Mr. Wharton, Assistant Secretary of State, to Sir Julian Panncetote, intended by the

President for Lord Salisbury, Great Brit-

ain's Prime Minister. Secretary Tracy in due time, which may ders to the Pacific squadron to police Behring sea, and apprehend all poseners within the jurisdiction of the territory, whether they be of Canada or the United States. Yesterday was the regular English mail day, and it was hoped that Lord Salis-bury's reply to President Harrison might reach the State Department, but, so far as can be learned, nothing has been received. That was the statement made by a prominent official of the department. In the absence of any definite knowledge of Lord Salisbury's intentions, it was deemed proper and best by the President and his advisers for him to proceed in accordance with the intention expressed to the British government and arrange for the protection of the interests claimed by the United

In coming to this determination it is not expected that enforcement of the policy outlined will lead to any serious complication with Great Britain. As has already been pointed out in these dispatches from Lord Salisbury's express refusal to assume any responsibility for the seal poachers, and his further refusal to submit to arbitration the question of damages arising from their operations, it is assumed that Great Britain will not attempt to interfere with any arrangements the United States may make to break up the pelagic peach-

How many vessels Secretary Tracy will order to Behring sea is not definitely known, but there will doubtless be enough to demonstrate to the poachers that the United States is in earnest in the effort to protect the commercial interests involved in the perpetuation of the sealing industry under the regulations provided by this

Salisbury Still Considering. LONDON, March 18 .- The question of a renewal of the modus vivends in the Behring sea matter has reached an advanced stage during the wesk, Sir Julian Pauncefote being charged to state the character of Lord Salisbury's reply to the United States note on Wednesday. In the ministerial circle it is believed that Lord Salisbury continues to contend that a renewal of a modus vivendi under existing conditions is unreasonable. Liberals are of the opinion that Lord Salisbury wants to leave the Behring-sea question in a state that will embarrass the coming Gladstone government. The matter does not excite much public interest, as nobody admits the possibility of the difficulty ripening into a dangerous quarrel. A certain section of the Radical press takes a curiously "jingosh" view of the matter. While assailing Lord Salisbury for mismanagement of the dispute, these papers denounce the claims of the United States as "preposterous, impudent pretensions, violating the elementary principles of international law," etc.

"HOT SHOT FOR MUGWUMPS." Massachusetts Democrat Objects to Sub-

Heads in a Colleague's Speech. WASHINGTON, March 18 .- "Hot shot for mugwumps;" "Hoar and Williams shown

These were some of the words that Mr. Williams of Massachusetts objected to in the House to-day, and asked to have stricken from the Record as a part of the speech of Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, which had not been delivered by that gentleman in the house. Mr. Williams characterized the language as ungentlemanly, unmanly, unparliamentary and offensive in the extreme. He considered an attack upon the mugwumps as a personal attack, for he had been one. In the campaign of 1884 his colleague had been one of the greatest mugwumps of the day, but now he hated the mugwumps worse thau he did the devil.

After some minor business had been disposed of, Mr. Williams, rising to a question of privilege, moved to strike from the Record that portion of the speech of Mr. Walker, on Tuesday last, him. There seems to be, said Mr. Williams, a constant complaint on the part of the Democratic representatives from Massachusetts against their Republican colleages. He would not complain in this matter were not the published utterances of a personal and insulting nature, such as he thought seldom appeared in the records of Congress. The speech which the gentlemen had printed made a gross attack on the class of men who were denominated "mu gwumps" and on the New England delegation. After the gentleman from Massachusetts had declared that he would print the rest of his remarks, there appeared a sub-heading inserted by the gentle-man himself. "Hot shot for mugwumps -Hoar and Williams shown up-Willnams's report on the silver coinage riddled." [Laughter. | His [Williams's] inquiry was a proper one, whether the rules permitted a Congressman to edit these speeches in the Record and have the results, as he saw them in his own mind, blazoned to the world. It was the business of the committee on printing to see that such matter was not injected by gentlemen who printed speeches they never had uttered. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, chairman of

the committee on printing, said that the committeee had no authority over the sub-Mr. Walker said that the head-lines to

which the gentleman objected had been printed by mistake. [Laughter.] Mr. Williams said that it was not his purpose to do anything more than to ask the attention of the committee on printing to such methods and to ask it to see that no such thing should happen in the future. Mr. Richardson said that it was not in the power of the committee to prevent the gentleman from Massachusetts making head-lines and captions to the various

phrases of his speech. CONSIDERED IT AN INSULT. Mr. Williams called attention to the language, which seemed to him to be unparliamentary and offensive in the extremewords that were not uttered in the heat